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## New APP SOA-C02 Simulations, Current SOA-C02 Exam Content

Getting the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification exam is necessary in order to get a job in your desired tech company. Success in the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) (SOA-C02) certification exam gives you an edge over the others because you will have certified skills. The AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification exam badge will make a good impression on the interviewer. Most of the people planning to attempt the SOA-C02 Exam are confused that how will they prepare and pass SOA-C02 exam with good grades.

The AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) exam is a certification exam that validates the skills and knowledge of individuals who work as SysOps administrators in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) environment. SOA-C02 exam is designed to test the ability of the candidate to deploy, manage, and operate scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. The SOA-C02 Exam is an updated version of the previous SOA-C01 exam, which has been retired by AWS.

## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q738-Q743):

### NEW QUESTION # 738

A company needs to deploy a new workload on AWS. The company must encrypt all data at rest and must rotate the encryption keys once each year. The workload uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ database for data storage.

Which configuration approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Enable automatic key rotation. Enable encryption on the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the RDS DB instance.
- B. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the AWS managed key for Amazon RDS.
- C. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Enable automatic key rotation. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the KMS key.
- D. Enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) in the MySQL configuration file. Manually rotate the key every 12 months.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 739

A company's SysOps administrator needs to troubleshoot an AWS Lambda function that runs in a private subnet in a VPC. The company has enabled Lambda Insights logging in the Lambda environment. However, there are no Lambda Insights logs for the Lambda function.

The SysOps administrator has confirmed that the Lambda function's execution role has the correct permissions. The Lambda function cannot have public connectivity.

What should the SysOps administrator do to make Lambda Insights logging work correctly?

- A. Change the security group that is associated with the Lambda function to reference AWS managed prefix lists.
- B. Add an internet gateway to the VPC. Ensure that the private subnet has a route through the internet gateway to access AWS services.
- C. Add a NAT gateway to a public subnet that has access to the internet. Change the private subnet for the Lambda function to route internet traffic to the NAT gateway.
- D. Configure a VPC endpoint to direct traffic to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When a Lambda function runs in a private subnet without public connectivity, it cannot access public endpoints by default. Since Lambda Insights sends its logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs, the Lambda function needs network access to CloudWatch Logs. Configuring a VPC endpoint for CloudWatch Logs allows the Lambda function to send logs to CloudWatch without requiring public internet connectivity, thereby making Lambda Insights logging work correctly.

### NEW QUESTION # 740

A SysOps administrator configures an application to run on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in a simple scaling Auto Scaling group with the default settings.

The Auto Scaling group is configured to use the RequestCountPerTarget metric for scaling. The SysOps administrator notices that the RequestCountPerTarget metric exceeded the specified limit twice in 180 seconds.

How will the number of EC2 instances in this Auto Scaling group be affected in this scenario?

- A. The Auto Scaling group will launch one EC2 instance and will wait for the default cooldown period before launching another instance.
- B. The Auto Scaling group will try to distribute the traffic among all EC2 instances before launching another instance.
- C. The Auto Scaling group will launch an additional EC2 instance every time the RequestCountPerTarget metric exceeds the predefined limit.
- D. The Auto Scaling group will send an alert to the ALB to rebalance the traffic and not add new EC2 instances until the load is normalized.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/consolidated-view-of-warm-up-and-cooldown-settings.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 741

A SysOps administrator wants to manage a web server application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk. The Elastic Beanstalk service must maintain full capacity for new deployments at all times.

Which deployment policies satisfy this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. All at once
- **B. Immutable**
- **C. Rolling with additional batch**
- D. Rolling
- E. Rebuild

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.rolling-version-deploy.html> To maintain full capacity during new deployments in AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can use the "Immutable" or "Rolling with additional batch" deployment policies.

\* Immutable Deployment:

\* This policy ensures that a new set of instances is launched with the new version of the application.

The new instances are only promoted to serve traffic if the deployment succeeds. This ensures zero downtime and maintains full capacity during deployment.

\* Rolling with Additional Batch:

\* This policy launches a new batch of instances to handle the traffic while the old instances are being updated. This maintains the full capacity during the deployment process, ensuring that the application remains fully operational.

How to Configure Deployment Policies:

\* Open Elastic Beanstalk Console:

\* Navigate to the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console at AWS Elastic Beanstalk Console.

\* Update Environment Configuration:

\* Select the environment you want to configure.

\* Go to Configuration and then Rolling updates and deployments.

\* Choose either Immutable or Rolling with additional batch as the deployment policy.

References:

\* AWS Elastic Beanstalk Deployment Policies

\* Managing and Configuring Environments

#### NEW QUESTION # 742

A company deploys non-production Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC that has an internet gateway attached. The VPC has a single public subnet and a single private subnet. The EC2 instances in the private subnet cannot communicate outbound to the internet.

Which action will give the EC2 instances in the private subnet the ability to communicate outbound to the internet?

- **A. Create a NAT gateway in the public subnet. Create an entry in the route table that is associated with the private subnet. Specify 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination. Specify the NAT gateway as the target.**
- B. Create an entry in the route table that is associated with the private subnet. Specify 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination. Specify the internet gateway as the target.
- C. Create a second internet gateway. Associate the second internet gateway with the private subnet.
- D. Create a NAT gateway in the private subnet. Route traffic from the NAT gateway to the internet gateway.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Place a NAT gateway in the public subnet and add a 0.0.0.0/0 route in the private subnet's route table pointing to that NAT gateway. This lets instances in the private subnet initiate outbound internet traffic while remaining unreachable from the internet.

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